

ETAAC Advisory Committee

Local Implications of Climate Change

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California Council on Science and Technology

May 31, 2007

About CCST

- Nonpartisan, not-for-profit corporation established in 1988 by state legislation
- Offers independent expert advice to state government and recommends solutions to S&T related policy issues -- teamed with the National Academies, modeled after NRC
- Sustaining Institutions: University of California, California State University, California Community Colleges, Stanford University, University of Southern California, California Institute of Technology
- Affiliate members: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Sandia National Laboratory/California, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, NASA Ames, Jet Propulsion Laboratory
- Work funded by state agencies, foundations, industry
- 14 Board members, 30 Council members, 122 Fellows, 12 Cal TAC
 - 6 Nobel Laureates, 81 National Academies members, 12 National Medals of Science or Technology, 12 science and math teachers

CCST's Energy Agenda

Deliberation on CA's energy future, joint meetings with NAE and NAS

Goals:

- Future of sustainable energy options at national & state level
- Challenges and opportunities in production, distribution, and use of clean, reliable energy sources, including nuclear energy
- Connect to federal initiatives
- Create mechanism to inform state policymakers on new and emerging options

Opportune moment: widespread mandate for climate change has government looking for information on options

Social Science and Climate Change Strategies

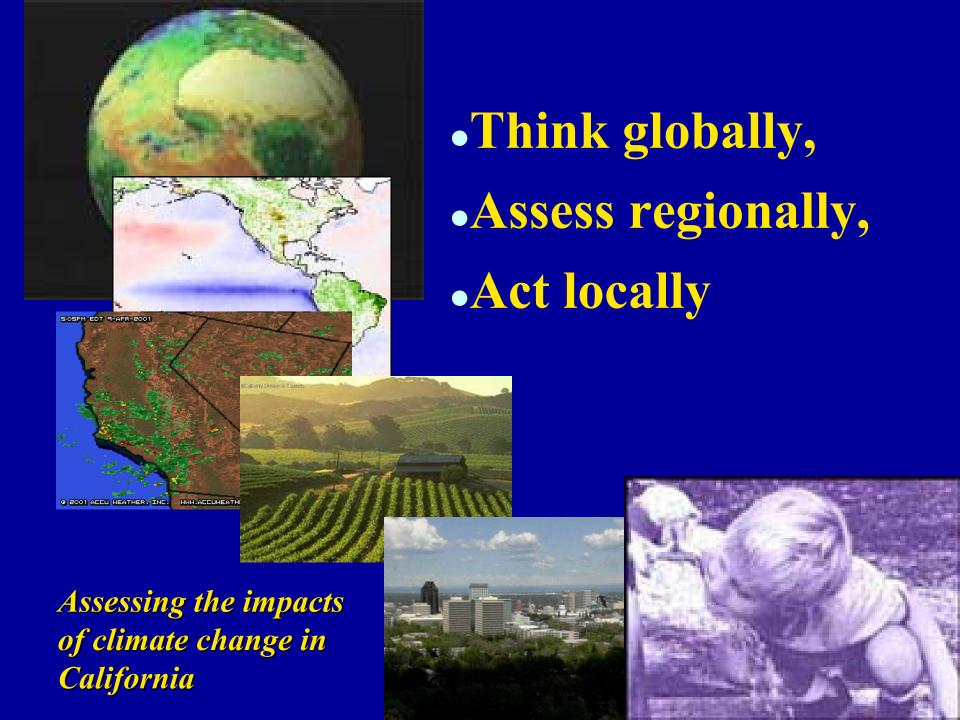
- 1. We will need to prepare for the challenges of climate change but what do we need to do and how prepared are we to change?
- 2. What are the costs of effective behavioral change campaigns using knowledge of successful efforts, e.g., changing behaviors related to smoking, seat belts, and recycling?
- 3. Once the public is convinced and prepared to change behavior, do we have the ability (technologically and structurally) to offer solutions?

Microclimate Change

Using the Immense Resources in CA Asses the Impacts of Climate Change

100Km >10K 100 years >10 years

"Investment Timeframes"



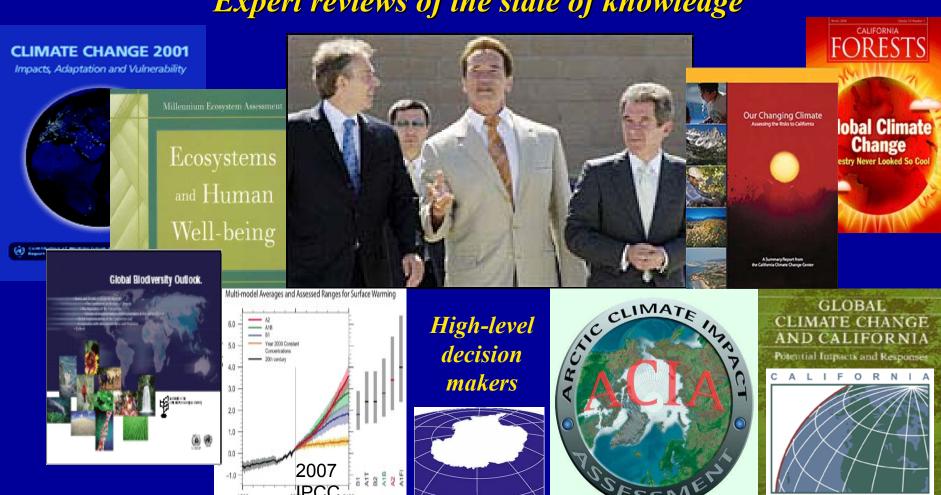
California Climate Assessment

Think globally, assess regionally, act locally

- •How Assessments have been influential
- •The 2007 IPCC Global Climate Assessment
- •Why California needs to do its own
- •California's first assessment: "Our Changing Climate
- •What improvements are needed?
- •Who cares?
- •Assess, then assist
- •Ways to improve California's assessments
- California has the technical and institutional resource
- Next steps

Policy Assessments

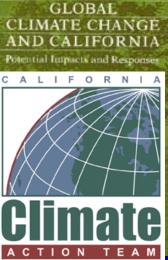
Expert reviews of the state of knowledge



ON THE ECONOMICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Global

Regional



California's Climate Action Team

Climate change now a broad governmental concern





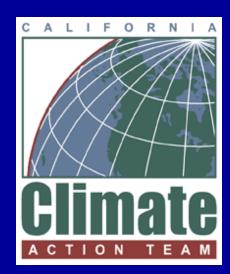




- •Air Resources Board
- •Transportation & Housing



Cal/EPA









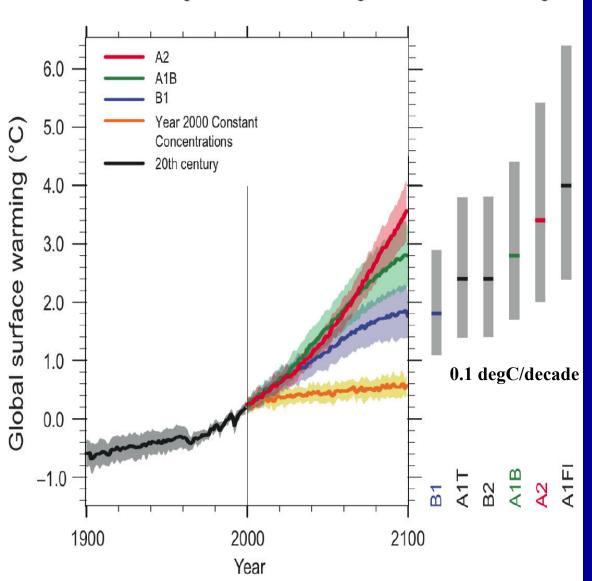


- Public UtilitiesCommission
- Energy Commission
- Resources Agency
- Department of Food& Agriculture

IPCC Summary for Policymakers, 2007

More climate change is unavoidable

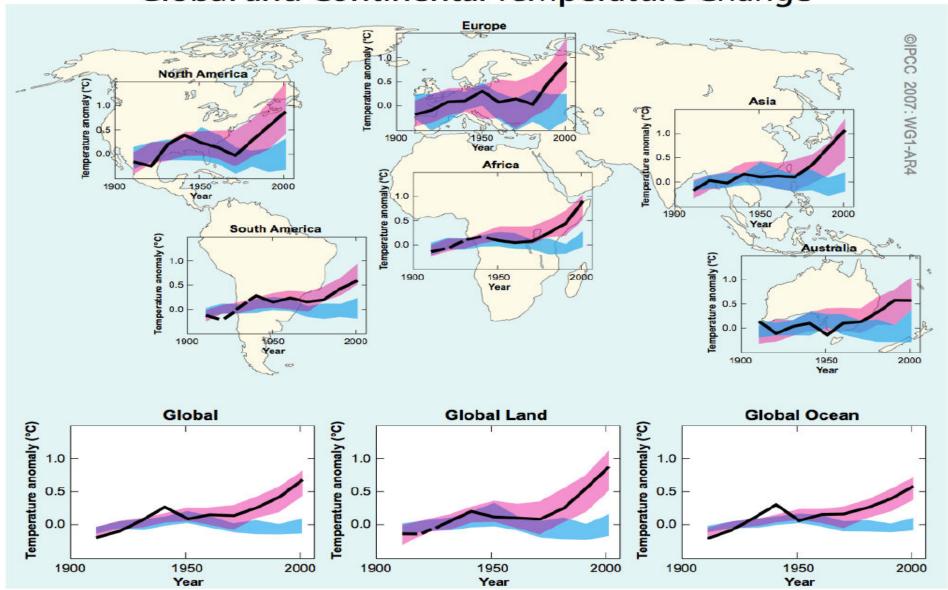
Multi-model Averages and Assessed Ranges for Surface Warming



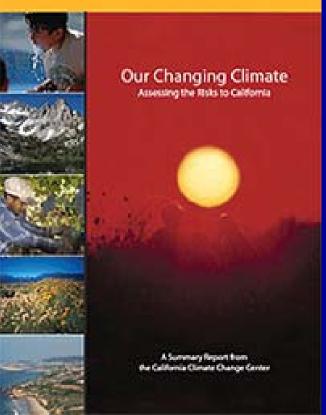
Even if concentrations of greenhouse gases and aerosols were held constant at 2000 levels, warming would continue for a millennium

Human caused climate warming found on every continent Drying of North American West a robust forecast (IPCC 2007)

Global and Continental Temperature Change

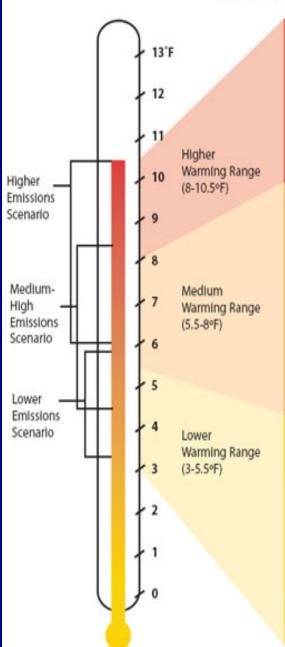


Our Changing Climate California Climate Change Center



Summary of Projected Global Warming Impact, 2070–2099

(as compared with 1961–1990)



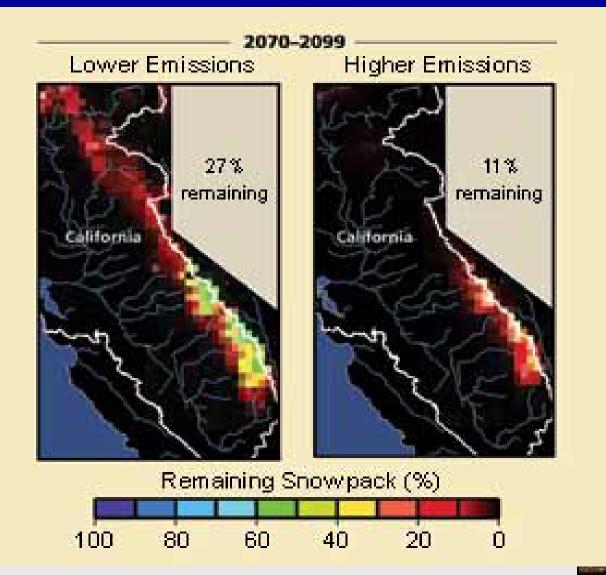
- · 90% loss in Sierra snowpack
- 22–30 Inches of sea level rise
- · 3-4 times as many heat wave days in major urban centers
- · 4-6 times as many heat-related deaths in major urban centers
- · 2.5 times more critically dry years
- · 20% increase in energy demand
- 70–80% loss in Sierra snowpack
- 14–22 Inches of sea level rise
- · 2.5-4 times as many heat wave days in major urban centers
- 2–6 times as many heat-related deaths in major urban centers
- 75–85% increase in days conducive to ozone formation*
- · 2-2.5 times more critically dry years
- · 10% increase in electricity demand
- · 30% decrease in forest yields (pine)
- 55% Increase in the expected risk of large wildfires
- 30–60% loss in Sierra snowpack
- 6–14 inches of sea level rise
- 2–2.5 times as many heat wave days in major urban centers
- · 2-3 times as many heat-related deaths in major urban centers
- 25–35% Increase in days conducive to ozone formation*
- Up to 1.5 times more critically dry years
- · 3-6 % Increase in electricity demand
- 7–14% decrease in forest yields (pine)
- 10–35% increase in the risk of large wildfires

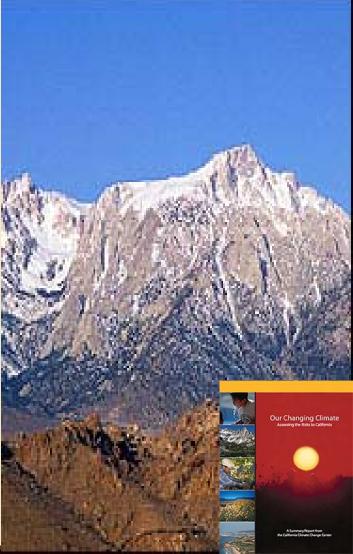
^{*} For high ozone locations in Los Angeles (Riverside) and the San Joaquin Valley (Visalia)



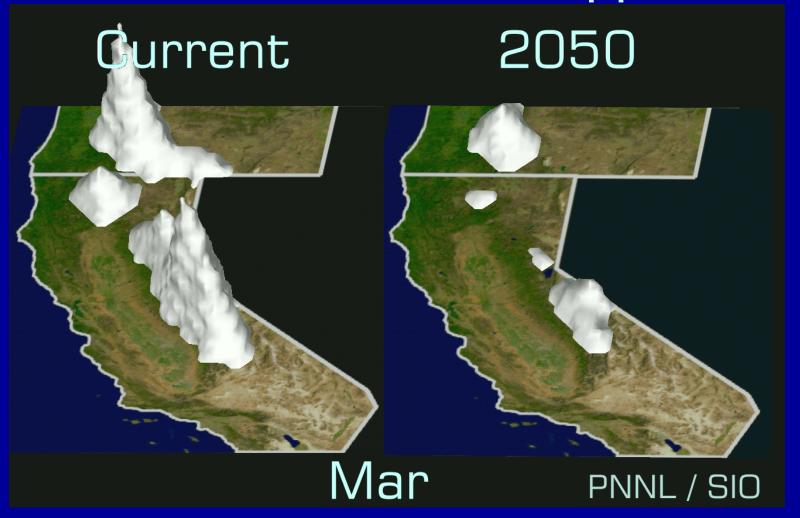
Sierra Nevada Snow-pack Stores more water than the California water project







Diminished mountain snow pack will reduce water supplies

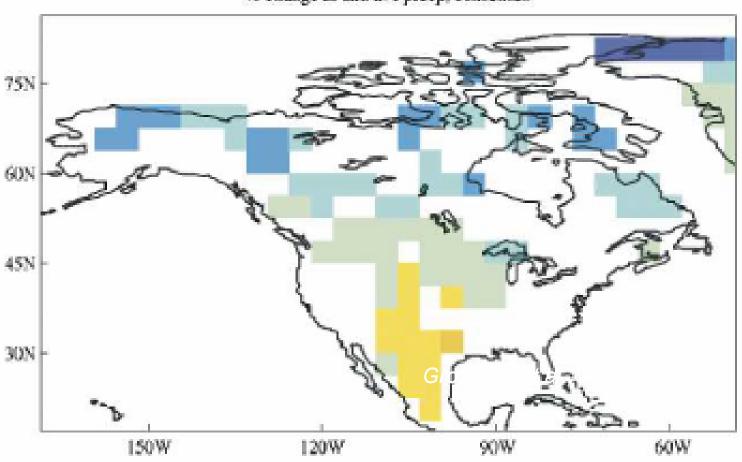


Impacts residential, commercial, agriculture, and energy production

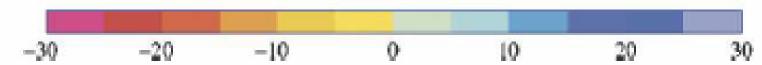
Up to 2.5 times as many critically dry years

Whether, where, when to allocate, invest?

% change in ann ave precp, consensus



IPCC 2007



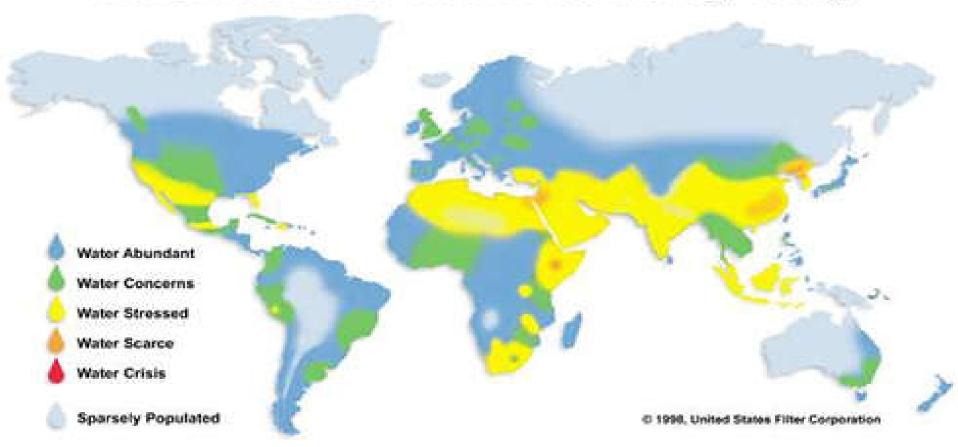


Up to 2.5 times as many critically dry years



Whether, where, when to allocate, invest?

Worldwide Fresh Water Availability Today



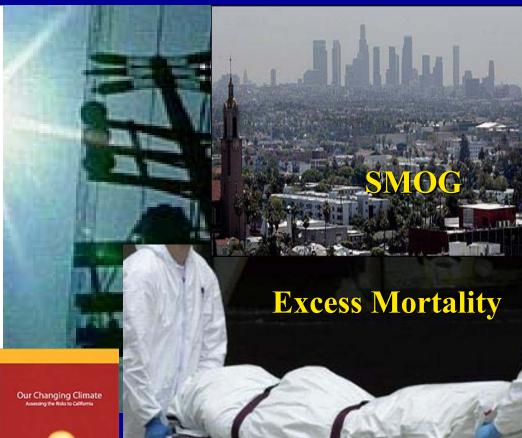


Heat Waves



Up to four times as many heat wave days





Electricity Consumption

A Summer Report from the California Connect Change Center



California Wildfires 55% increase in risk, 2070-2099?



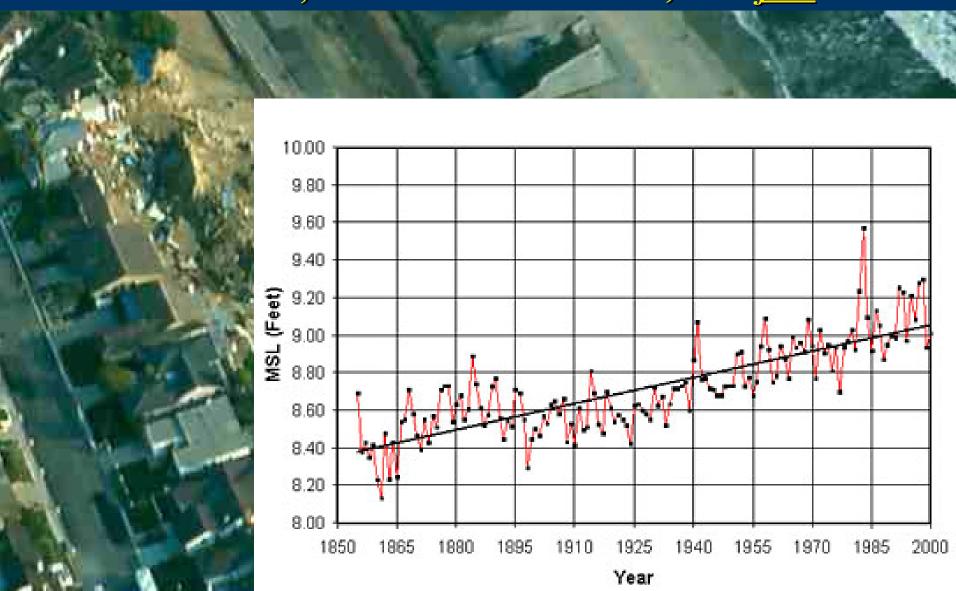


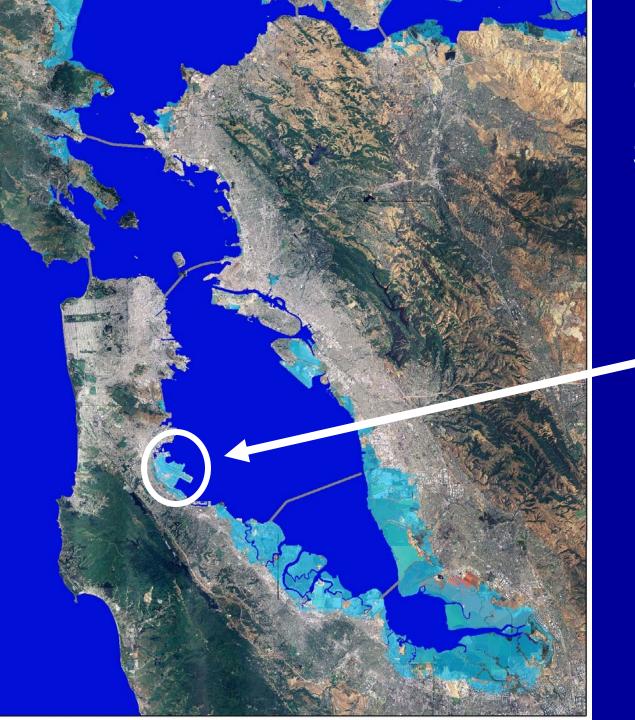


Rising Sea Level



6-30 inches, 2070-2099 *How much, how fast*?

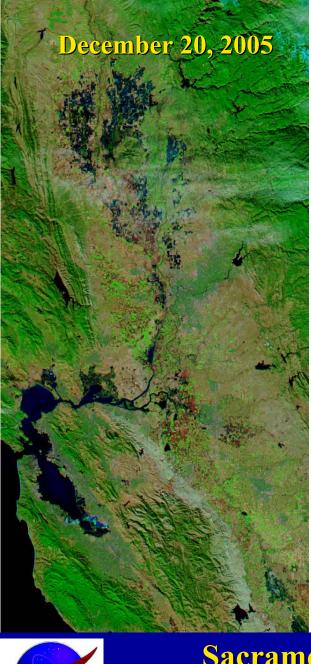


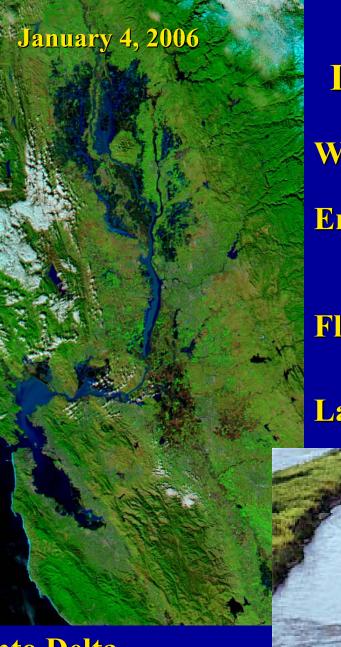


One meter of sea level rise

SFO

Courtesy of
San Francisco Bay
Conservation and
Development
Commission





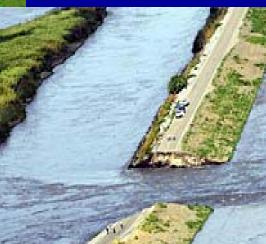


When to invest?

Engineering lifetime?

Flood insurance rates?

Land use policies?



Sacramento Delta

MODIS-*Aqua*

NASA

Economic Impact Assessments

Effective when forecast and investment timescales are similar Require high spatial specificity

WELLS FARGO





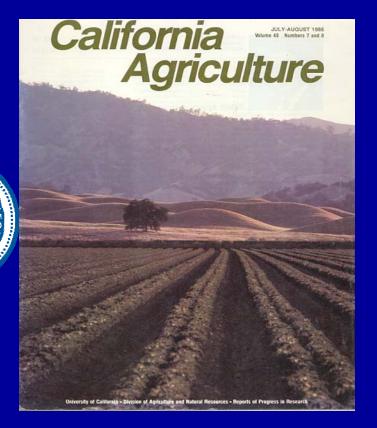




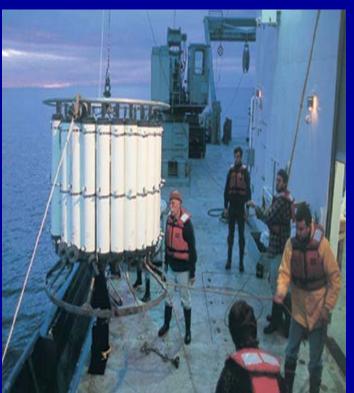


Decision Support

Agriculture and fisheries stakeholder outreach













California Cooperative Fisheries
Investigation

Warming Waters Identified as Cause of Marine Life Depletions off California

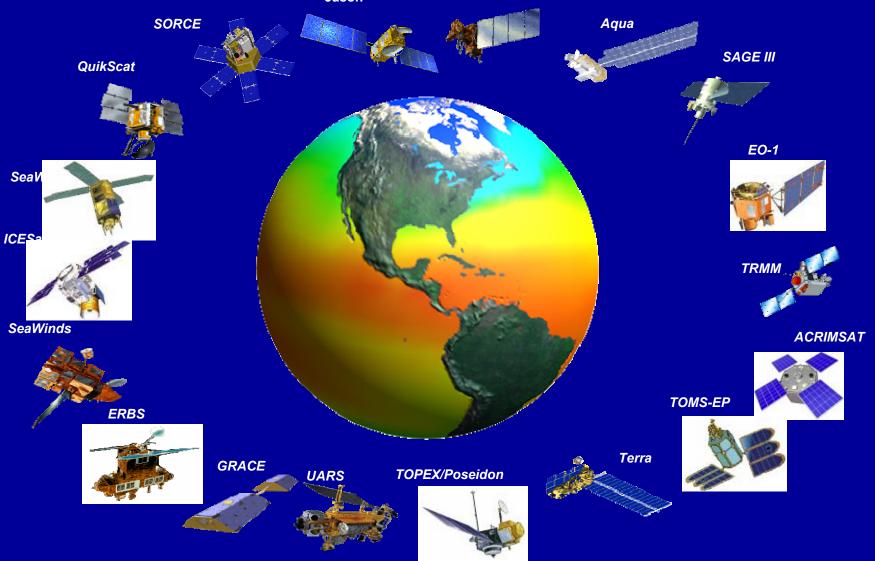
Local Environmental Decision Support

Complex information enabling adaptive management Needs local specialization and interactive communication



Ensure needed space observations

High-level political action in Washington



Deploy Regional Sensor-nets

Increase precision, enable adaptive management Hydrology and Climate Stations 33.48 Santa Margarita Ecological Reserve SIO, USGS, and SDSU Communications Site Existing Climate Station 33.47 10m Tower Installed Proposed 33.46 33.45 33.44 33.43 -117.17 -117.19 -117.18

Water and Climate Instruments in the Santa Margarita Ecological Reserve Source, Dan Cayan, UCSD SIO

Enhance environmental informatics capacity

Connect research institutions, integrate research and civil sensor nets Communicate with stakeholders



Climate Change Modeling

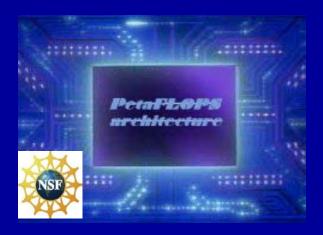
Link global models to local models and data California, Federal agencies support cooperative programs



San Diego-15 Tflops



Columbia-60 Tflops



NSF Next Machine-PetaFlops



LLNL->100 Tflops

Climate zones 12 16 16 16 17 14 15 15



California Climate Regions

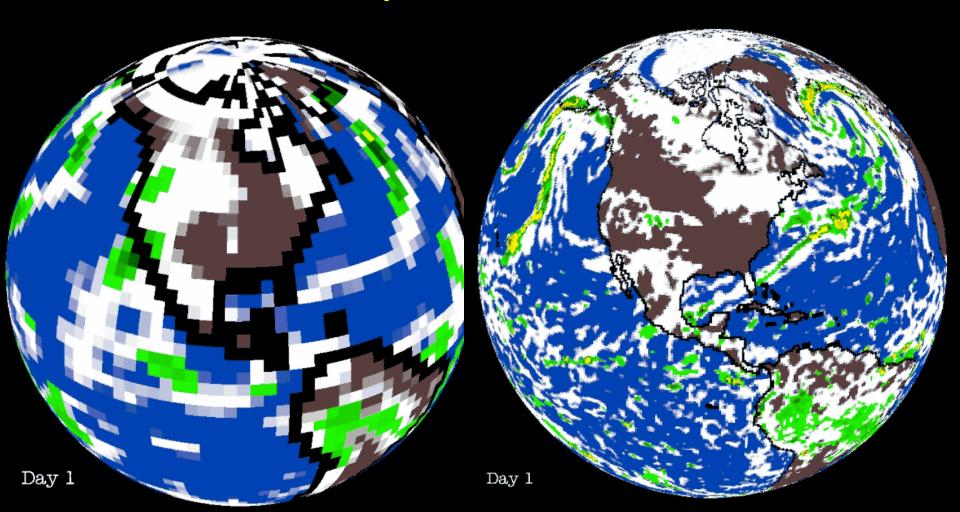
- California-specific climate drivers,
 - natural and human
- Regions not resolved by today's global models
- Californians understand their own concerns



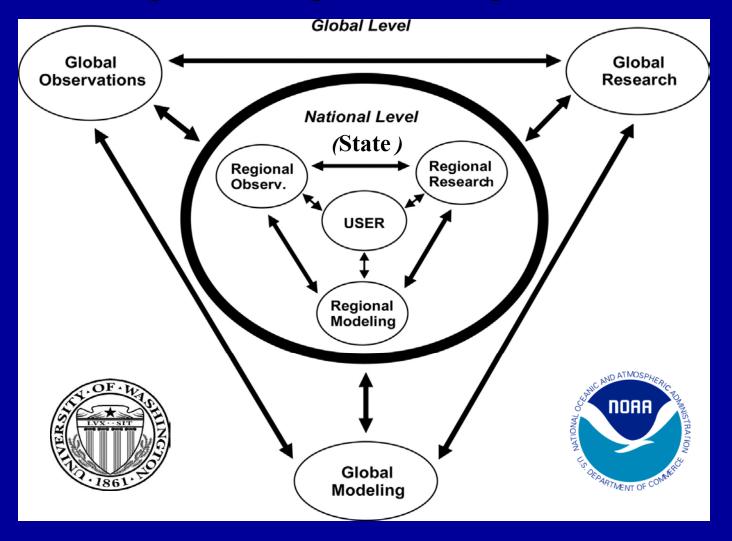


High resolution climate modeling allows climate impacts to be predicted

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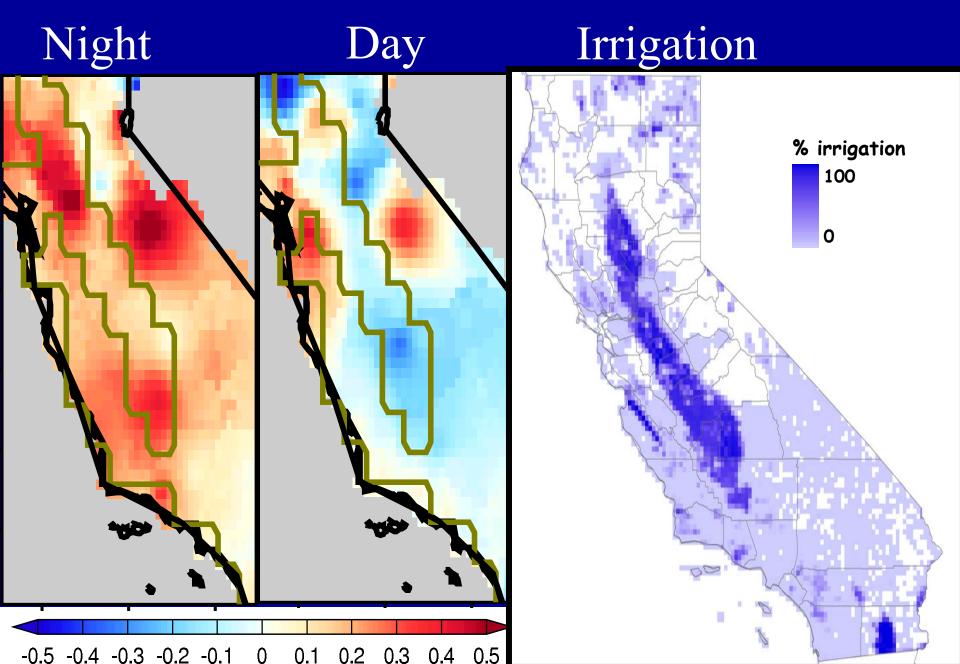


Relationships between global and regional assessments

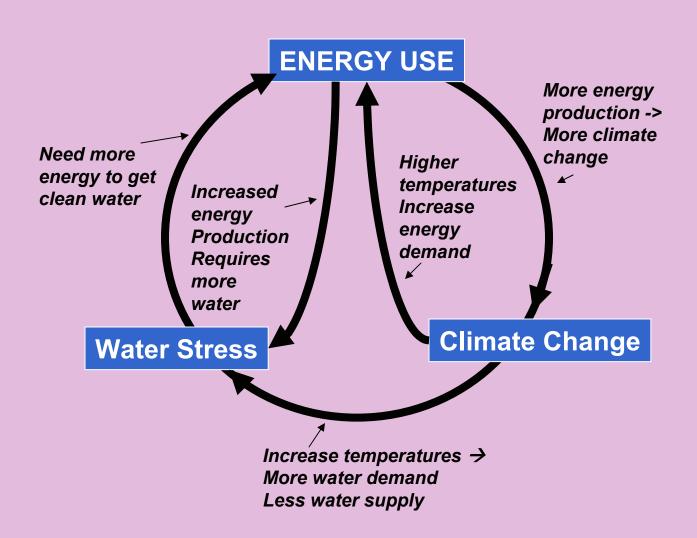


Miles, E. L. et al. (2006) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 103, 19616-19623

Summer Temperature Trends 1915-1980 (°C/decade)



Self-reinforcing climate/water/energy cycle



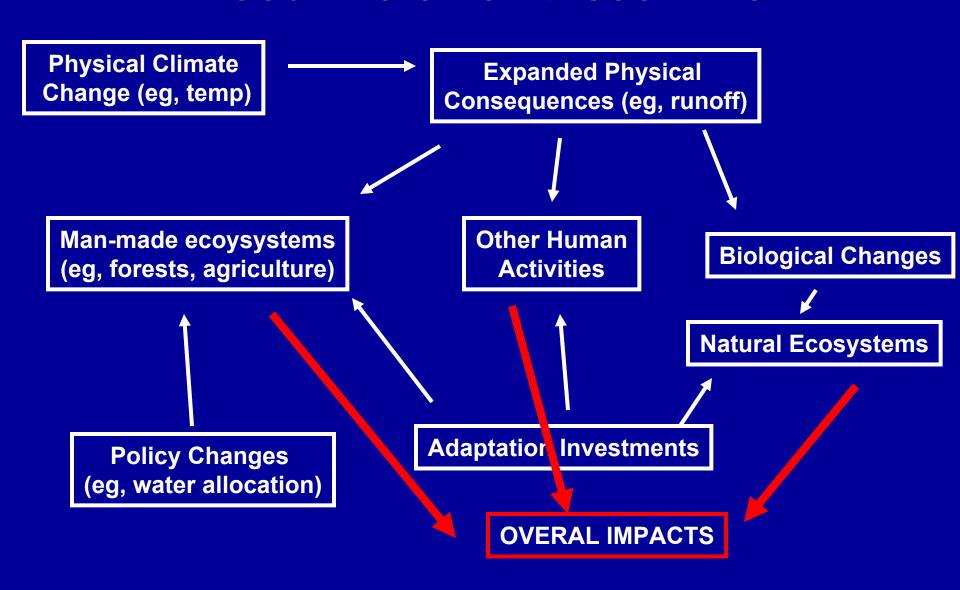
Integrate climate and economic assessments The next frontier



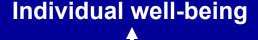


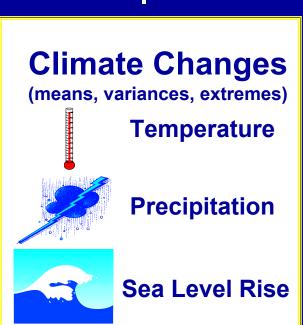
- Specific, quantitative collaborations
- Involve decisionmakers, stakeholders,
- Engineer decisions, not systems
- Work with communicators

The (Messy) Causal Chain Need info on all these links



Potential Climate Change Impacts





















Health

Weather-related mortality Infectious diseases Air-quality respiratory illnesses

Agriculture

Crop yields Irrigation demands Pest outbreaks

Forests

Change in forest composition Shift geographic range of forests Forest health and productivity Pest outbreaks

Water Resources

Changes in water supply Water quality Increased competition for water

Coastal Areas

Erosion of beaches Inundation of coastal lands Costs to protect coastal communities

Species & Natural Areas

Shift in ecological zones Loss of habitat and species

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Air-quality respiratory illnesses



Need information on diseases, vectors, Weather extremes and susceptibilities.

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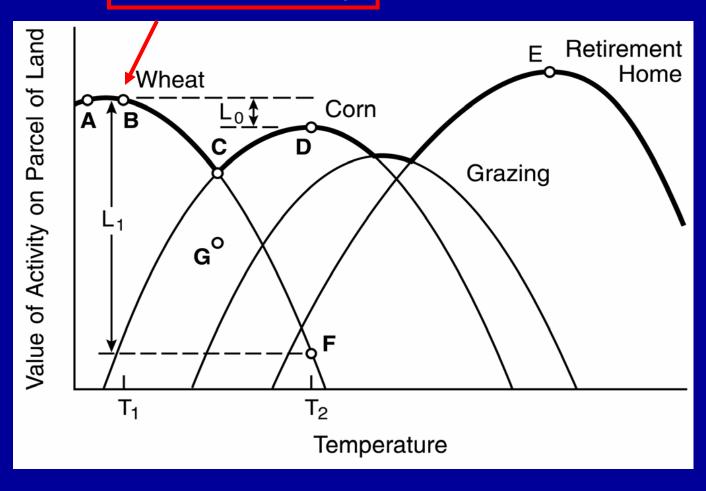
Species & Natural Areas

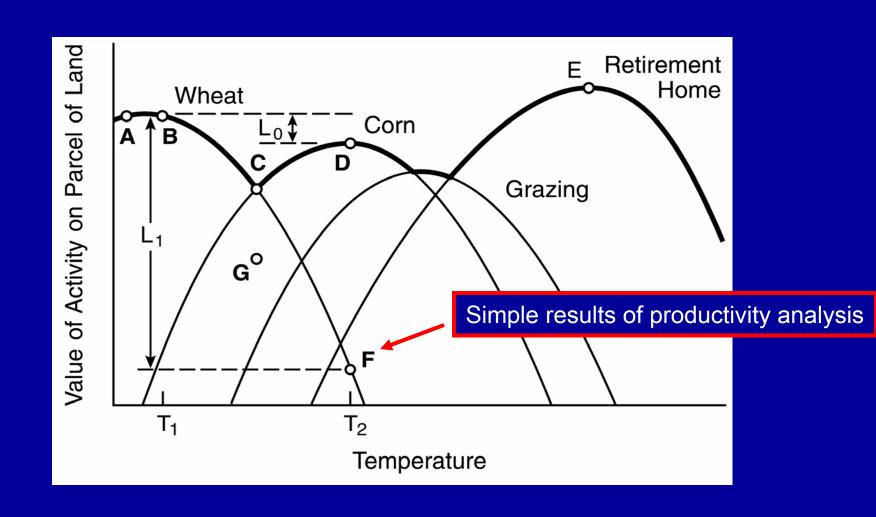
Shift in ecological zones Loss of habitat and species



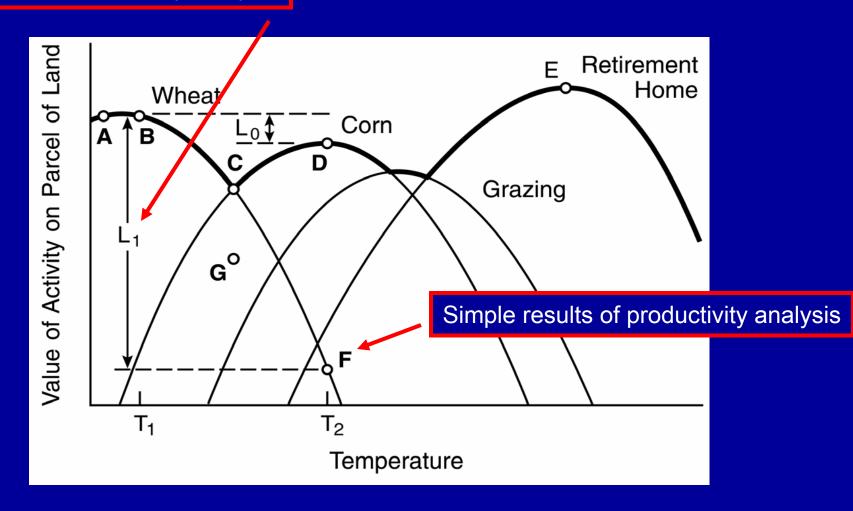
What are the ecological consequences? How do those translate to habitat require? What are implications for people?

Prior to climate change

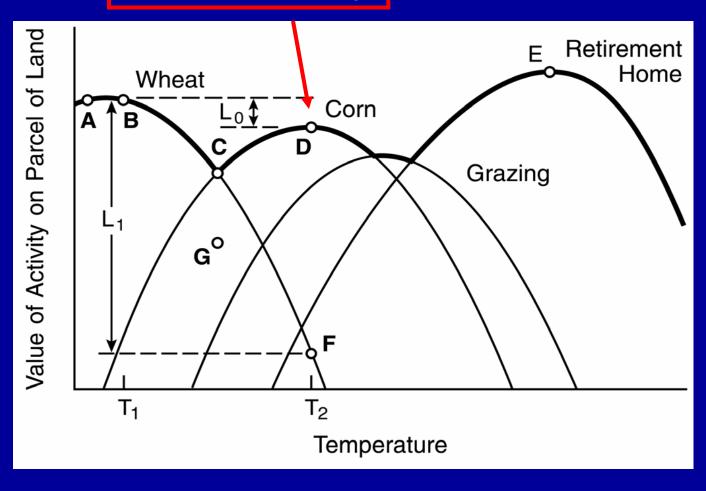




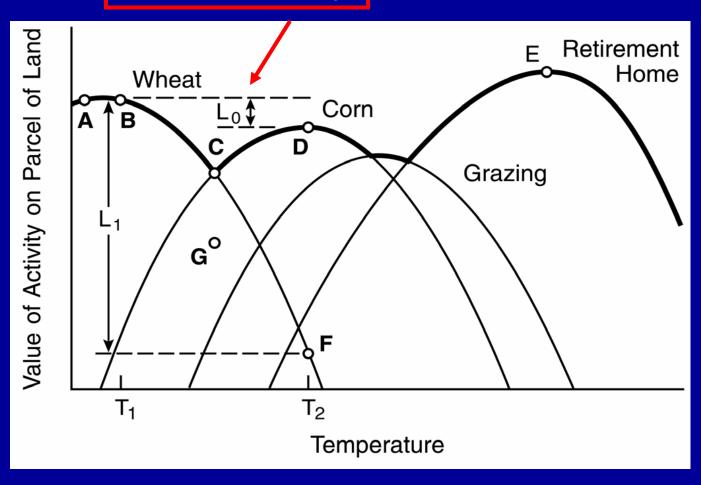
Loss from productivity analysis



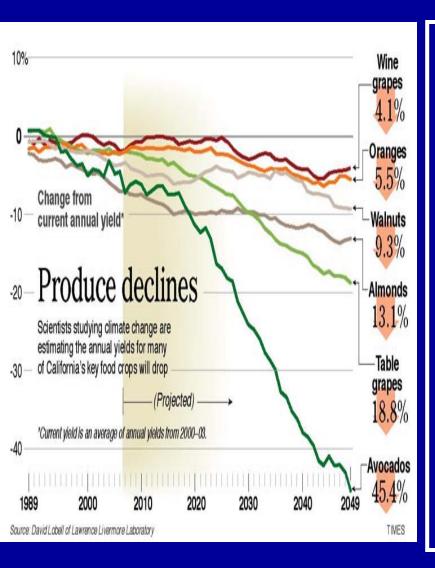
Result with crop change



Loss with crop change



For example....



Offsetting

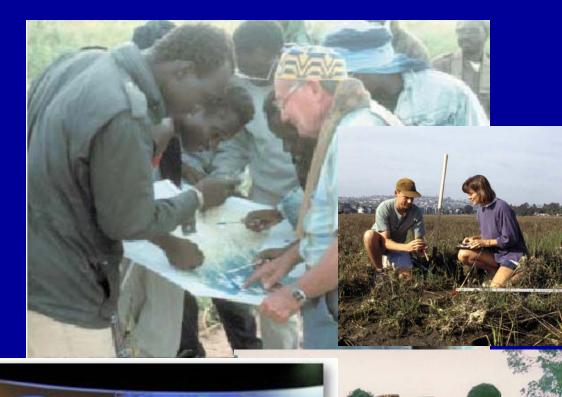
- crops move to different parts of CA
- crops move to different microclimates (grapes)
- Varieties change
- Crops change
- UCDavis fixes problem
- Prices increase

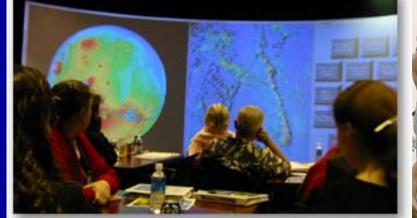
Reinforcing

- Water moved to urban users
- Pests increase
- Risk increases
- Change unobserved

Assess, then assist

Earth observations, predictive models, and impact assessments are foundations of decision support systems and services.





"What will happen to me?"

The most important question in environmental science







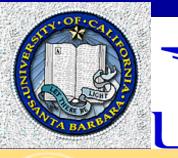














Mclo



















•Commit to ongoing Climate Change Impact Assessments

- -Independent governance and funding, defined schedule
- -Build on present success

Act to strengthen California's technical capacity

- -Start strategic planning now
 - •Information systems, sensor-nets, space observations, computations, economics
 - Strategy to connect existing programs and assets
- -Integrate institutional contributions
 - •Draw upon universities, laboratories, NGO's, and industry
- -Work with federal government
 - Advocacy with Congress and administration
 - •Programmatic collaborations with federal agencies

•Define management responsibility and funding authority

- -Within State government
- -Governance of institutional network(s)